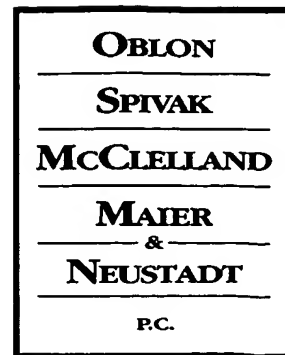




Docket No.: 245519US41X DIV

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313



ATTORNEYS AT LAW

PHILIPPE J.C. SIGNORE, PH.D.  
(703) 413-3000  
PSIGNORE@OBLON.COM

EDWARD TRACY  
(703) 413-2779  
ETRACY@OBLON.COM

RE: Application Serial No.: 10/717,673  
Applicants: Pierre COLDEFY, et al.  
Filing Date: November 21, 2003  
For: AIRPORT DISPLAY METHOD INCLUDING  
CHANGING ZOOM SCALES  
Group Art Unit: 2628  
Examiner: RAHMJOO, M.

SIR:

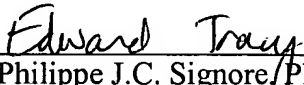
Attached hereto for filing are the following papers:

**APPEAL BRIEF WITH APPENDICES**

Our credit card payment form in the amount of \$500.00 is attached covering any required fees. In the event any variance exists between the amount enclosed and the Patent Office charges for filing the above-noted documents, including any fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for any necessary Extension of Time to make the filing of the attached documents timely, please charge or credit the difference to our Deposit Account No. 15-0030. Further, if these papers are not considered timely filed, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for the necessary extension of time. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

  
Philippe J.C. Signore, Ph.D.  
Registration No. 43,922

Customer Number

**22850**

(703) 413-3000 (phone)  
(703) 413-2220 (fax)

I:\ATTY\ET\245519US\245519US- SHT COV 12.23.06.DOC

Edward Tracy  
Registration No. 47,998



DOCKET NO: 245519US41X DIV

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :  
PIERRE COLDEFY, ET AL. : EXAMINER: RAHMJOO, M.  
SERIAL NO: 10/717,673 :  
FILED: NOVEMBER 21, 2003 : GROUP ART UNIT: 2628  
FOR: AIRPORT DISPLAY METHOD :  
INCLUDING CHANGING ZOOM SCALES

APPEAL BRIEF

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

This is an appeal from the decision of the Examiner dated May 22, 2006, which finally rejected Claims 10-14, 16, 17, and 19-29 in the above-identified patent application.

I. REAL PARTY-IN-INTEREST

The real part-in-interest is Airbus France S.A.S.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants, Appellants' legal representative, and the assignees are aware of no appeals which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

12/26/2006 HIRARZI1 00000062 10717673

01 FC:1402

500.00 0P

### III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 10-14, 16, 17, and 19-29 have been finally rejected and form the basis for this appeal. Appendix VIII includes a clean copy of appealed Claims 10-14, 16, 17, and 19-29.

### IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments after final rejection have been filed.

### V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claim 10 is directed to an airport display method including providing data related to an airport, reconfiguring a zoom characteristic from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports may be displayed with a single display device, and displaying different views of the airport using the reconfigured zoom characteristics by actuating the first, second, and third actuators. The reconfiguring a zoom characteristic includes setting a zoom value of a first actuator to a first predefined zoom degree by entering a first value through a numeric keypad, setting a zoom value of a second actuator to a second predefined zoom degree by entering a second value through the numeric keypad, and setting a zoom value of a third actuator to a third predefined zoom degree by entering a third value through the numeric keypad. This method is described in the specification from page 7, line 27 to page 8, line 19, and page 9, line 27, to page 10, line 10, as illustrated by Figures 1 and 3. Display screen 3 provides data related to an airport. Means 10 reconfigures a zoom characteristic from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports may be displayed with a single display device. Display screen 3 displays different views of the airport using the reconfigured zoom characteristics by actuating the first, second, and third actuators 27, 28, 29. The reconfiguring a zoom characteristic includes setting a zoom value of a first actuator

27 to a first predefined zoom degree by entering a first value though a numeric keypad 10, setting a zoom value of a second actuator 28 to a second predefined zoom degree by entering a second value though the numeric keypad 10, and setting a zoom value of a third actuator 29 to a third predefined zoom degree by entering a third value though the numeric keypad 10.

## VI. GROUND S OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal are whether Claims 10-14, 16, 17, and 19-29 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Briffe et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,112,141, hereinafter “Briffe”) in view of Kishi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,366,475, hereinafter “Kishi”).

## VII. ARGUMENTS

### A. Introduction

Claim 10 recites, *inter alia*, an airport display method, comprising the steps of:

- providing data related to an airport;
- reconfiguring a zoom characteristic from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports may be displayed with a single display device, said reconfiguring including,
  - setting a zoom value of a first actuator to a first predefined zoom degree by entering a first value though a numeric keypad,
  - setting a zoom value of a second actuator to a second predefined zoom degree by entering a second value though the numeric keypad, and
  - setting a zoom value of a third actuator to a third predefined zoom degree by entering a third value though the numeric keypad;
- displaying different views of the airport using the reconfigured zoom characteristics by actuating the first, second, and third actuators.

### B. Claims 10-14, 16, 17, and 19-29 are not unpatentable over Briffe in view of Kishi

The outstanding Office Action conceded that Briffe does not teach setting a zoom value of a first, second, and third actuator to a first predefined zoom degree by entering a first value through a numeric keypad as recited in Claim 10. Kishi was cited as describing these features.<sup>1</sup>

However, Kishi describes a key pad that can be used to display a sub-region at a zoom level of 3 times or 1/3 times based on whether or not the “0” key or the “.” key are pressed. Thus, for every sub-region to be displayed, the key corresponding to that region (k1-k9), and the “0” key or the “.” key must be pressed. Kishi clearly describes this process:

Namely, according to the invention, the operation for displaying the desired portion of the image at an enlarged scale is conducted by the process having the following steps:

1. depression of the numeral key corresponding to the sub-region to which the portion of the image to be displayed at an enlarged scale belongs,
  2. depression of the "0" key K<sub>0</sub> for enlarging the scale,
- and
3. depression of the execution key.

In contrast, the operation for displaying the image at a reduced scale is conducted by the process having the following steps:

1. depression of the numeral key corresponding to the sub-region in which the reduced image is to be put;
2. depression of the decimal point key K<sub>p</sub> for the reduction of scale; and
3. depression of the execution key.<sup>2</sup>

Thus, the actuators k1-k9 of Kishi are not “actuators” as recited in Claim 10, as they never have *any* zoom value associated with them; *the zoom level must be chosen each time the sub-region is displayed* by pressing the “0” key or the “.” key. Thus, keys k1-k9 of Kishi cannot be used for “displaying different views of the airport using the reconfigured zoom characteristics by actuating the first, second, and third actuators” as recited in Claim 10, as selecting one of keys k1-k9 of Kishi alone will *not* display a view with a reconfigured zoom characteristic.

---

<sup>1</sup>See the outstanding Office Action at page 3, lines 9-15.

<sup>2</sup>Kishi, column 4, lines 15-28.

In fact, the Advisory Action dated September 20, 2006 stated “examiner points out that key k1-k9 correspond to different subregions of the airport and are not actuators.”<sup>3</sup> Thus, the Advisory Action conceded that keys k1-k9 are not actuators” as defined in Claim 10.

The Advisory Action then asserted “Applicant further argues that the decimal and ‘0’ keys are not actuators due to the fact that there are only two keys. ... Kishi also recites the fact that it is possible to provide input keys for inputting any suitable magnification, thereby increasing the number of ‘actuators’ to more than the three claimed by applicant. Therefore, it would be obvious to incorporate zoom key in excess of two as recited by Kishi.”<sup>4</sup>

However, Kishi describes that other zoom levels may be achieved by dividing the display into a larger number of zones using m lines and n columns.<sup>5</sup> However, regardless of the number of zones, *the only two magnification levels available are m and 1/m.*<sup>6</sup> Thus, Kishi describes that there are *always* only *two* of these keys. Thus, Kishi cannot describe “setting a zoom value of a *third* actuator to a *third* predefined zoom degree by entering a third value though the numeric keypad” if the “0” key and the “.” key are asserted as the “actuators.”

In contrast, the claimed invention includes a method where a pilot can set specific values of zoom for three different actuators using a numeric keypad. Thus, the predetermined zoom levels can be set exactly to a desired level. These three predetermined levels of zoom can then be *immediately* restored simply activating each respective actuator, without having to enter multiple commands, as required by the device described by Kishi. (The zoom level must be selected for each sub-region of Kishi every time each sub-region is selected, as noted in the above-quoted portion of Kishi.)

---

<sup>3</sup>See the Advisory Action dated September 20, 2006, page 2, lines 2-3.

<sup>4</sup>See the Advisory Action dated September 20, 2006, page 2, lines 6-9.

<sup>5</sup>See Kishi, column 5, lines 65-69.

<sup>6</sup>See Kishi, column 6, lines 19-22.

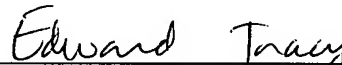
Therefore, Kishi does not describe “reconfiguring a zoom characteristic” as defined in Claim 10, as Kishi does not teach setting first, second, and third zoom values of first second and third actuators to a predefined zoom degrees by entering values though a numeric keypad. Further, as noted in the outstanding Office Action, Briffe does not teach this feature either. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 10 (and Claims 11-14, 16, 17, and 19-29 depending therefrom) is patentable over Briffe in view of Kishi.

Conclusion

It is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections be REVERSED.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Philippe J.C. Signore, Ph.D.  
Attorney of Record  
Registration No. 43,922

Customer Number  
**22850**

Tel: (703) 413-3000  
Fax: (703) 413 -2220  
(OSMMN 06/04)

Edward Tracy  
Registration No. 47,998

VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claims 1-9 (Canceled).

Claim 10: An airport display method, comprising the steps of:

providing data related to an airport;

reconfiguring a zoom characteristic from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports may be displayed with a single display device, said reconfiguring including,

setting a zoom value of a first actuator to a first predefined zoom degree by entering a first value though a numeric keypad,

setting a zoom value of a second actuator to a second predefined zoom degree by entering a second value though the numeric keypad, and

setting a zoom value of a third actuator to a third predefined zoom degree by entering a third value though the numeric keypad;

displaying different views of the airport using the reconfigured zoom characteristics by actuating the first, second, and third actuators.

Claim 11: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the steps of:

displaying the airport in a window according to the first predefined zoom degree corresponding to general navigation including a full display of the airport by actuating the first actuator;

displaying the airport in the window according to the second predefined zoom degree corresponding to proximity navigation including a plurality of details of the airport by actuating the second actuator; and



displaying the airport in the window according to the third predefined zoom degree corresponding to airport details required for precision taxiing by actuating the third actuator.

Claim 12: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

automatically reconfiguring the display such that a moving vehicle on the airport that includes the display is displayed in a center of a window.

Claim 13: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

displaying the predetermined portions of the airport in a cyclic manner based on the reconfigured zoom characteristics.

Claim 14: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

automatically displaying the entire airport on the window upon selection of the automatically displaying step and to redisplay a portion of the airport being displayed prior to selection of the automatically displaying step upon another selection of the automatically displaying step.

Claim 15 (Canceled).

Claim 16: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

displacing a view of the airport being displayed on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport.

Claim 17: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

displaying two different views of the airport corresponding to different reconfigured zoom characteristics in a continuous manner such that a change from the first reconfigured zoom characteristic to the second reconfigured zoom characteristic appears continuous to an operator viewing the display.

Claim 18 (Canceled).

Claim 19: The airport display method according to claim 10, wherein the reconfiguring step comprises reconfiguring according to at least one of a size and a complexity of the airport.

Claim 20: The airport display method according to claim 10, wherein the reconfiguring step comprises reconfiguring according to both a size and a complexity of the airport.

Claim 21: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

automatically reconfiguring the display such that a moving vehicle on the airport is displayed in a center of a window.

Claim 22: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of:

automatically reconfiguring the display such that the predetermined portion of the airport is displayed in a center of a window.

Claim 23: The airport display method according to claim 21, further comprising the step of

displacing a portion of the airport displayed in the window.

Claim 24: The airport display method according to claim 22, further comprising the step of

displacing the portion of the airport displayed in the window.

Claim 25: The airport display method according to claim 10, wherein the display device is integrated into a portable computer.

Claim 26: The airport display method according to claim 10, wherein the step of displaying said different views of the airport is performed in a rose mode.

Claim 27: The airport display method according to claim 10, wherein the step of displaying said different views of the airport is performed in an arc mode.

Claim 28: The airport display method according to claim 10,

wherein the step of displaying said different views of the airport is performed in a plan mode.

Claim 29: The airport display method according to claim 10, further comprising:

centering a view of the airport on a different one of plural predetermined portions of the airport each time a selection mechanism is activated.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

Application Serial No. 10/717,673  
Appeal Brief

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.